MEMPHIS APPEAL. THURSDAY : : SEPTEMBER 24, 1885

CLEVELAND AGAIN INDORSED. JUDGE J. LOGAN CHIPMAN, of Michigan, writing to a friend in Detroit in answer to the question, "What do you think of the President relative to changes in office?" says: "I cordially indorse that course. Many considerations enter into my view: provide offices for a few of our fellow tory may be considered as "lying citizens. We are not here for that pur-"pose. The great principles of government, as illustrated by the fathers of the republic, are the all sufficient objects of our veneration and devotion. I think this is true of the best intelligence of "the party, and that the great majority of Democrats are not impatient " for official changes, but prefer that "the President shall perpetuate the "ascendency of their principles by "a vigorous and wise administra- erally were not pleased that such was the "tion of affairs, rather than by the doubt- case, and it is not probable that any part "ful experiment of a division of spoils. will be taken by us in what the Caroline ** * * Mr. Cleveland is right, and you Islands quarrel may lead to. Our great "and others like us, who have followed defeat, have a right to believe our vice tory in him has real zed those higher aims of government which alone dignify "the chief duty of patriots. Very truly " your friend." These are true Democrat sentiments and therefore patriotic. It is not the distribution of offices to selfish men who care more for "political influ ence" than principle that Democrats ar concerned about. It is the supremacy of the Jeffersonian doctrine of the greatest good of the greatest number that they want upheld: therefore they are for President Cleveland and are opposed to the bosses," the "ringsters," the "gang leaders." the "tricksters" and all the corrup-

GRANC'S SUDDEN HARMONY. The following is one of the last Gen. Grant's utterances : "I am thankful for the providential exter of my time to enable me to continue my we am further thankful, and is a much greater thankful, because it has enabled me to see for

their supposititious "political influence."

served the Union did not tell a lie a Sherman would have the country to be lieve, in asserting that "harmony had suddenly sprung up between those engazed but a few short years ago in deadly conflict." The developments every day demonstrate the truth of what Grant pared to meet issues that are almost cersaid, and that Sherman utters falsehoods in declaring that the war of sections hatred is still raging. Associate Justice John M. Harlan of the United States Supreme Court has been regarded as one of the bitterest and most vindi tive enemies of the South. It has bee charged that he was biased in his decis ions by sectional prejudices. But ever Judge Harlan bears witness to the har nony between the sections for which en, Grant was so thankful. Saturday last the New England Veterans gave : banquet on Southern soil, at Winchester. Va. Judge Harlan was present, and

This is the kind of "harmony" between those once engaged in "deadly conflict" that Gen. Grant thanked his God for per mitting him to live long enough to witness. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee could not at tend the meeting of the New England Veterans at Winchester. He was in vited to deliver the formal welcoming ddress. Unavoidable engagements the gubernatorial canvass prevented his attendance, but he sent the following patriotic letter, which produced great enthusiasm, particularly among the New England veterans, who loudly applauded its reading:

"Mr. Jackson, Va., September 18 — Capt. John Williams: Accept my sincere thanks for the kind invitation to visit Winchester and participate in the welcome to the visiting & kilers from the North. I rearet that my political engage

The report of the proceedings of the panquet says: One piece of fireworks fired off last night by the New Hampshire veterans created intense excite ment, loud cheers bursting forth from the immense crowd, variously estimated at from 6000 to 10,000, many people com ing from fifteen miles around. It was life-size, Yank and Johnnie Reb shaking hands, with the word "Fraternal" above the other in gray, the colors coming or finely. The report further says that the evening were largely attended. The floral decorations of their dead in th National Cemetery were elaborate th ervices being under the direction of Col. John B. Mead of Randolph, Vt. They then passed over into the Stonewall Confederate Cemetery. The kneeling aroun the mound of the 829 unknown dead, the tender remarks by Col. Carroll Wright the fervent invocation by the Rev. Mr of foral tributes upon the base of the mound by Union veterans touched the Southern beart, making it best quickly and responsive to such an akhibition of true soblity in their formar fora, now friends and countrymen.

An Editor's Testimonal A. A. Waughn, editor of the Greenwich and the countrymen.

Many a silent tear coursed down the range of the second that this baught was also take and the face of the countrymen. The string of the second that this baught was also that this baught was also that this baught was also that the second that mound by Union veterans touched

"but first, infinitely first, the President is offer, as the man did toward the fellow "bound to obey the law governing civil who took his watch from his pocket and declared it was his own, but finally of fered to leave it to arbitrators to determine who was the rightful owner. There are cases when to agree to arbitrate as to the right of property ownership is to acknowledge uncertainty as to whom the tribution of offices. You and I, my old "friend, have not devoted the best of our "friend, have not devoted the best of our "substination of the American Bankers, and the promises or expectations of the American Bankers, and the promises or expectations of the American Bankers, we are at once the recipions of the American Bankers, and the promises or expectations of the American Bankers, and "bound to obey the law governing civil who took his watch from his pocket and "years to the Democratic party merely to of powers to determine when any terri-

loose" and open to the claims of nations desiring an addition to their present territory. Among the nations spoken of an to determine what may be called the principle upon which lands for colonizing shall be appropriated, the United States are included. We had representatives at the convention that settled the African Congo river matter, and the people gen-Monroe doctrine forbids any European the Democratic flag through the days of government from appropriating for colonizing purposes any territory upon the American continent. If we join the European nations in settling questions " partisanship, and which in all times are of colonization in the Old World, how shall we forbid their interference in the case of similar claims by them in the new? If we say to Europe "hands off" from this portion of the globe, how can we consistently meddle in territorial matters on the other side the globe? If we intend to hold fast to the Monroe doctrine we must observe the sam forbearance of interference elsewhere that we demand others shall exercise toward this continent. There another American principle at tionists who are in the open market with stake, that concerning the avoidance of "entangling alliances," and we cannot too carefully keep clear of any participa ion in old world international affairs. "Let the dead bury their dead." Reticence and non-interference are necessary for us at this time to an extent that has not hitherto been demanded. There is a restless covetousness just now at work among the European nations, a lust for enlarging their domains. As what are considered the desirable spotsel sewhere are, forcibly or otherwise, all taken pos-

> ess, and now we require you to let alone what we regard as our business. COTTON-SEED PRICES

> session of, unsatisfied greed will turn

longing eyes toward the vast regions ver

sparsely tenanted or held by the native

Indians on this continent. To be pre-

tain to arise, we must keep ourselves in

com what you consider to be your busi

"We have held a

We see by an article in the New York Orng Reporter of September 16th that there is much speculation among the cot prices of cotton-seed this season. The general opinion among them is that an percased crop of cotton will put the rates down to a lower figure. The Reporter adds that "the surprising ancouncement was made a few days since that the owners of a new mill had bid \$12 per ton for seed in South Carolina, and he report was subsequently confirmed. The planters did not expect to realize such a price at the beginning, and the liberal offer has tended to elevate their deas. Its influence is spreading all over the South, and planters are inclined t to exhibit a very dietatorial spirit." This spirited enterprise of the new mill has not been received congenially by other mills but that mill claims that new processes bring an increased quantity of oil from the seed and justify the bid. The Reorter proceeds to say that there is not likely to be many buyers "for the present" at that rate, but is evidently doubtful, for it declares that "crusher seem to be satisfied that they can get along without a seed pool, but they may find out their mistake before the crush is over, for independent action and sharp ompetition will be more important actors the coming season." In proof of this independence of pooling the same authority understands that large orders are awaiting an established market for the new crop oil. For old oil 33 cents is bid, but holders are realizing better figures, and indications point to a coninuation of the large movement abroad. During the seven months ending August 4th, the exports of oil were 4,463,962 gallous against 2,219,562 gallous for the

corresponding period in 1884. An increased production is looked for this season, and dealers 'expect a scarcity of refined oil before the new crop is marketed, which may materially advance values eature of cotton-seed oil matters, and is first-class authority, is very favorable to planters. Should the crop of seed this perease of production at the oil-mill will, no doubt, fully offset the difference and so maintain the price of seed, if planters are attentive to their own in erests, especially if they prepare 'boycott' pools that may be formed for

the purpose of enabling buyers to dictate

their own rates. Northwestern Fire Underwriters

CHICAGO, ILL., Saptember 23 .- The Fir prance Underwriters Association of the Northwest began their sixteenth annus session here to-day. The president, J. I Whitlock, in his address, cited that th insurance loss during the year had ex-ceeded \$160,000,000. He claimed that State laws were generally favorable to in cendiarism and should be modified.

POINT PLEASANT, W. VA., September 23

-William Winter and his wife left home

hildren, aged three and five, in the ouse. During their absence the house took fire and was entirely consumed. The

MR. GAGE'S ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION-It would seem that the time has come when your association may be justly congratu-ated on having safely passed the many perils inseparable from infancy and early youth. You have at least secured for yourselves a place among those associated odies which are recognized as representa ive of national interests; and your yearly assembling is anticipated with more general and deeper interest as time goes on. It is somewhat remarkable, when the banker's peculiar characteristics are con-sidered, that your society should have nade so good a progress; because, more han men in most other occupations the banker is inclined to stand apart from anything approaching identification with his fellow craft;man. His business relations tre generally local in their range, and if his immediate affairs to well he is inclined to be indifferent to trials and tribulations of his own. He feels, too, the propriety he matter for which he slone must be esponsible, and is jeslous, perhaps morbidly so, at any suggestion of interference f om without. Rendered cautious, and even timid, by the influence of his business life, he hesitates before committing to any body of men, however appearable, the determination of his espectable, the determination of his noral or legal responsibility. This well-

narked characteristic renders it impossi-ble that the power severally exerted by in-lividual banks and bankers shall ever be o oppress or antagonize any public interst. Those who formulated the articles apon which your association rests had the vidom to apprehend these peculiarities, and so you have been happy enough, while enjoying a reasonable bond of union, to retain your freedom from every respon ibility you do not individually assume.

If this reduces your power to accomplish mmediate practical results, it does not liminish, but tends rather to increase the noral power you may exercise, and, thereore, does not abate in the least the gravity nd urgency of the considerations which There is a widespread feeling that the

aws of our commercial life are not suffi-mently understood, and a growing belief hat a more thorough comprehension of here laws will enable us to svoid many vils which past ignorance has invited. It is this sentiment that gives strength to our association among bankers, and atacts to it the support and sympathy of be public mind. There is also a quick instinct which perceives that as ankers you have a large share in the diection of a force or influence which, next o the powers of steam and electricity, as been the most potent in promot he material progress of the last half annot claim place as a physical energy, may be traced as an influence which as made physical energy effective to soial ends-an influence without whose in-ervention and co-operation the great riumphs of mechanical forces would ave been but half achieved. In a prac-

tical way it may be said that it is the office or function of cred t to secure the willing rausfer of carital from points where it is east required to points where it is most equired—from a possession where it lies nert and unproductive to a possession where it may be made fertile in new pro-In tion: to withdraw it from the control of the indolent or unqualified and place it un-der the direction of the enterprising and energ tic. If it does accomplish these reconomic influence of the highest im-portance. Thus, through the agency of redit, there has been brought to the reat work of railroad construction, partly from the savings of our own people and partly by contributions of capital rom abroad, the great sum of \$3,700,000,-E0, as evidenced by the existing bonded lebt of our railroad corporations. In a bduing the wilderness, making it fit for

undred other ways credit has aided in he habitation of civilized man; it has totted our prairies with school-houses; it has bridged difficult rivers; it has built cities, and if fire has destroyed them the beneficent influence of credit has brought new millions to the work of reconstru-ion. The slmost magical restoration he city where you are to-day assembled s the most elequent witness of the last proposition. In our late civil war it gave o the promises of the governmenta power ufficient to bring into the public treasury 4 total value of about \$3,000,000,000 to b tructive vortex of war.

And while credit has been thus effective in the work of general development and national preservation, it has been and still is no less valuable and no less essen-ual in the ordinary conduct of our commercial and industrial affairs. Let us help of advances from his local banker.

ows a broader area and reaps an incressed crop. His whea', when harvested, is sold by him to the local dealer, who forwards it to the larger market, assisted by credit acilities his own banker is ready to furish. At the commercial center the grain is bought, it may be by the foreign shiprom the city banker, giving the latter his lraft at sixty days upon his correspondent thenceforward to the final consumer is terprise hesitates to embark in new under

accom: lished by a system of credit opera-tions not essentially different. This is a mere illustration of what is daily going on, not from Dakota nor from the Northwest alone or especially, but from every State southward to the gulif and eastward to the Allantic; and it may small the transfer of the first that the transfe from every State southward to the gulf and eastward to the Atlantic; and it may apply to the product of the factory as well as to the product of the farm.

But this is only half the picture. While the products of our farms and factories

I have assmed some previous act of legislation; and I for myself do not heritate to affirm that the immediate repeal of the silver coinage act would be a most timely illustration of the truth of this maxim.

I have assmed as a condition favorable he products of our farms and factories are thus distributed beyond wide oceans, a refluent wave, pushed forward by the ame agency of credit, c mes hitherward, erally developed moral sense sufficient t oringing to us desired products of other unde. Observe the magnitude of this tates of honor and good faith. The time nevement. For the year ending June 30, may never come when these bigh senti-

American products (exclusive of specie) to the value of \$740,513,000. During the same period there were brought in from abroad foreign products to the value of 1667,697,000. Against this large aggregate of shipments by us, we received in money from abroad with \$22,000.000. rom abroad only \$37,426,362, or about 5 the genius of credit involves all society in a mutual interdependence. The faithlessness of \$667,000,000 we sent f our purchases of \$667,000,000 we sent ut in specie only \$67,133,383, or a little less than 10 per cent of our purchases. No extended explanation is needed to

show that this great interchange was ac-complished through credit instruments which nearly offset and cancelled each

THE MONEY KINGS.

In the frenzy of dotage. The Union has never been so strong as now, and there is more national brotherhood, more peace and harmony between the sections than there has been since the days when the Abolitionists were rotten agged in Boston.

Boston.

Representatives of the Banking Interest to be mixed up in the striffe connected with Germany seiring the Caroline Islands, and seizing them without regard to the Spain presents can be made by the Germany has offered to arbitrate the matter. Spain presents can be made by the German has offered to arbitrate the matter. Spain feels, regarding that offer, as the man did toward the fellow who took his watch from his pocket and declared it was his own, but finally offered to law it is norming the sandard and seed to the wild the promises of a expectations and seed to the wild the original proper objects of taxation things them without not had the company and the promises of a substant offer, as the man did toward the fellow who took his watch from his pocket and declared it was his own, but finally offered to law it to a paper money, whether knowns as national bank notes, or as the man and simple. They are no made in the low and supported to value, except as a promise only in tunous regard to obligations, pure and simple. They are promise of the American Bankers' Association begales and the value of any promise of the American Bankers and the value of any promise of the promise of a thing in transmit and the promise of a thing and bedieve and promoting its spread, more than the known to exist, while no claim such as Spain presents can be made by the Germany bas offered to arbitrate the matter. Spain presents can be made by the Germany bas offered to arbitrate and the promise of a thing and the thing itself, is as great in kind of the promise of a thing and the thing itself, is as great in kind of the present of the promise of a substant of the wild the order of the promise of a ching and maintonal beautiful to the present of the promise of a ching the pre

the banks of the United States, including savings banks and trust companies, is about \$2,800,000,000.

As dispensers of credit, the same body of banks holds claims against the people to the extent of nearly \$2,500,000,000.

They hold invested in bonds of the United States between \$500,000,000 and \$600,000,000, and in other bonds and securities about \$440,000,000. A bank has been instly compared with a reservoir. Into it

nunity is again brought into obedience to hose laws which it had thus blindly eneavored to supersede.

Is it not quite plain to observation that A little more than a year ago the disclosure of shocking faithlessness in certain men conspicuously active in the very cen-ter of credit influence, bankers of long experience, in whose name the country ha come to place great confidence, produced a wide spread distrust. It was the intererence of circumstance, of shameful circumstance, which put an abrupt end to gun. Confidence, the basis of credit, was ost from the mind of both the lender and the borrower, the seller and the buyer The creditor class made hasty efforts realize upon all questionable claims, ai d the most capable of the debtor class were urgent to bring their liabilities into narwer and safer limits. In this voluntary and forced liquidation prices of all con

modities were reduced and great losse were suffered.

Many whose margin of capital was in sufficient were obliged to succumb, and their failure gave an additional imputes to the depressing tendency. The incidental and collateral influence upon industrial enterprise and its coadjutor, labor, was It is probable that this losing process of

iquidation has nearly or quite reached ts end, and that we may now go forward npon the safe level of moderate prosperity, even if we do not imm diately ascend the ntoxicating heights to which many impaiently aspire. If I understand it aright, it is the aim of your association to promote a batter un-derstanding of these forces amid which the banker's responsibility exists; to do what on may to guard yourselves, and the pub-ic as well, from the dangers which credit nay involve, and at the same time to proote so far as you can the favorable co itions under which this powerful suxil-

iary force may be safely exercised. I have named as an important cond tion requisits to the advantageous opera tion of credit, a lawful currency or standard of money endowed in the highest possible degree with unvarying uniform value Unfortunately, at this very moment ou industrial and credit system, injured as we have seen it to be, and struggling as it is or new and healthy adjustment, is held back by the threatened invasion of noney standard to which this description will not apply.

discussion which will justly claim an imabroad, for the payment of which he pledges the bill of lading as security. Arrived upon the other side of the Atlantic, the foreign correspondent, with the help of advances from his home bank, obtains possersion of the grain and discharges the draft for which the shipment stood oledged. The distribution of the grain the sliver basis. In fear of this result, enterprise hesitates to embark in new undertakings; business languishes, and the ex-

> to the beneficent operation of credi their general observance, he who proves

just taken twenty grains of morphine. If she wants to see me alive she will have to come up pretty soon." After thinking his station may be, in jures the fair fabric but the dishonorable and treacherous action of him who is entrusted with a place of large financial responsibility must have The several disastrous bank failures re

Resolved. That it is the sense of this convention that the coinage of silver dollars under the compulsory law of 1878, is detrimental to the best interests of the people and dangerous to the weifare of the givernment, and that the law should be immediately suspended and remain inoperative until an international agreement of the leading commercial nations shall give substantial assurance as to the future resolutions. lation of gold and silver as money.

Col. W. L. Lrenholm of Charleston, S.
C., opened the discussion, favoring the Mr. Hague of Montreal followed with paper citing the views of Canadian bankers.

oped, prices generally advance, the rate of interest is temptingly remunerative, and the wages of labor rule high. But every movement so inaugurated, if not interfered with by accidental circumstances comes with by accidental circumstances comes which it cannot pass, and by a shock more or less severe and disactrons, the comneer, Wm. P. Van Rensselaer. troversy it is a significant and gratifying fact that Confederates should have joined eartily in this spontaneous me hope the good feeling inaugurated may

> A general "Amen!" went up from the ndience, and then the meeting quietly HERNANDO, MISS.

are white. It is all open, and everybody

is trying to get it out before it is damaged by bad weather.

Clauses Acopted by the Convention is

Sioux Falls, September 23 - The Con-

stitutional Convention adopted clauses as ollows yesterday: Providing for the ex-

mption from taxation of property uses

and religious societies, schools cemetery and charitable purposes, and personal property not exceeding \$200; prohibiting

the Legislature from levying a tax of more than two mills on the dollar of assessed

valuation; fixing legislative and senatorial appointment, and providing that school lands shall not be sold for less than \$10

adges were fixed at \$2500, of circuit

litor, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public astruction and Commissioner of Public

ands at \$1809, and of Attorney-General

on of a letter from the Hop. J. A. Pich-

ler, who championed the cause of woman's suffrage in the Legislature last winter, arging Judge Moody, a delegate, to oppose

hat such a clause might defeat the adop

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

Man Telephones His Wife After Tak

Chicago, Ill., September 23.—A singu-ar case of suicide occurred in this city esterday. About 1 o'clock in the after-

street and Canalport avenue answered a telephone call, and in response to his query of "Who's there?" received the re-

he matter over an hour or so, the clerk concluded to tell the police about the

ing Twenty Grains of Morphine.

he woman's suffrage clause on the gro

at \$1000, all without perquisites. It is be-lieved that the woman suffrage clause has

dges at \$2000; of Secretary of State, Au-

ontinue to the end.'

ernor, was born at Hornellsville, Steuben county, N. Y., June 28, 1841. His father, Col. Ira Davenport, was an early settler in that section of the State and an extensive land owner. Mr. Davenport received his early education in the Union School at Bath, to which place his parents removed. Bath, to which place his parents removed in his childhood. Subsequently he at-tended Dr. Russell's Collegiate School at Awarded to Mr. Dockery. CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL. HERNANDO, September 22.-The Circuit Court convened here vesterday. The probhere are but few important cases on the locket. Our people are learning that even a poor compromise is better than litigation—indeed, but few are able to indulge in the luxury of a lawsnit.

We had a very interesting exhibition resterday of young colts. Messrs. George L. and R. M. Banks, owners of the splendid high-bred stallion Marcellus, offered premiums for his best and second best olt of the spring season of this year. Thomas L. Clifton, Jonathan Newberry and A. B. Henderson, all recognized con-noisseurs in horses, were elected judges. There were about thirty entries, and they terms as chairman of the Committee the most thorough scrutiny of the fine points of each, the first prize was awarded to Mr. D. M. Dockery, and the second to Mr. E. J. Bell, both of whom are considerably interested in stock raising. Our enport, in personal appearance, is slight, but straight in bearing. He is close shaven e cept as to mustach, which is heavy and light color. His manner dignified, but somewhat reserved, and is never known to joke. He is fairly e people are beginning to manifest much nore interest in stock, and the exhibition novement inaugurated by the Messrs. Sanks is a good one. It will promote a cated and a bachelor. rivalry and cause the procurement of better mares, and soon our county will show as fine home-raised horses as Kentucky. The cotton crop is short, but the fields THE PLATFORM

The p'atform, as dopted, is as follows:
The Republican party of New York, in sevention represented, deciare:

First.—That the provisions of the existing civil service laws of the State and nation should be strengthened and extended to all grades of the public service to which hey may be applicable, so that the selection of administrative officers in the civil service shall, so far as possible, be governed solely by capacity and fitness. We assit upon the enforcement of these laws by all public officials, not only in the letter, but also in the spirit. Honorably distinct the spirit. The Republican party of New York, in convention represented, declare:

First.—That the provisions of the existing civil service laws of the State and nation should be strengthened and extended

BIOGRAPHICAL

er, but also in the spirit. Honorably dis-harged seldiers and sailors who are shown by competitive examination to possess the necessary requirements should be given the preference in certification and in ap-Second.—That the laws affecting the government of cities should be simplified so as to enable the people to fix responsibility with ease and certainty.

Third—That we demand of Congress the passage of an act putting an end to the enlargement of the stock of money formed of silver, or based on silver. The mainte-nance of the gold standard, as the parity with gold of all kinds of money in use is essential to the prosperity of our country, and the restoration of silver to its former

position as good money through equality with gold before the law in a majority of commercial nations must remain, until secomplished, the chief aim of our mone-Fourth—That we emphasize the demand of the last National Republican Convention, "that the imposition of duties on foreign imports shall be made not for revenue only, but that in raising the requisite revenues for the government such duties shall be so levied as to afford security to our diversified industries and protection to the rights and wages of the laborer, to the well as capital may have its just reward, and the laboring man his full share in the national prosperity. The persistent threats of the Democratic leaders to over brow trade and the paralysis of industry. Until the full effects of the revision of 1883 can be fairly estimated, egitation for a radijuery of "Who's there?" received the resly that it was "Angust Kussman," who
said: "Please tell my wife that I have
cal change in the tariff law is a gratuitous assault on the wages of labor, on all
tous assault on the wages of labor, and all the inter-

Price.—Hamphreys Redding Co., 100 Palian St., S. Y.

IN S. 4 LTH IN * EALTH — Dr. E. C. West'

Navez and Brain Taratment, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria. Diszinets, Convulsionss Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration, caused by the use of alcohol or to-bacco; Wakefulners, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death: Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Lors of Power in either sex; Involuntary Losses and Spermatorrhea, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. Each box contains one month's treatment. Six box, or six boxes for St, sent by mail pressid, on receipt of price. We guarantee Six Boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with St, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by A. RENKERT & CO., Druggists, Memphis, Tenn. branches of production, and all the interests of traffic. We are opposed to the introduction of any system of free trade, the inevitable effects of which would be to strange message. A patrol wagon was immediately sent to Kuseman's drug store, where he was found lying under the telephone in an unconscious condition. Elforts to resuscitate him proved unsuccessful and he expired shortly after. Despondency over domestic difficulties is dard of the old world.

Fifth.—That while we cordially indorse the dying sentiments of the great coldier and citizen, Ulysses S. Grant, in favor of harmony and good feeling between the North and the South, we insist that an end shall be put to the criminal evasion of the guerantees of equal civil and political rights promised by the Constitution to every freedman. The right of suffrage must be maintained free and untrammeled, and if that right is unlawfully denied to any part of the people of any State WILBOR'S COMPOUND OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND LIME. P 12 0 0 the guerantees of equal civil and political rights promised by the Constitution to every treedman. The right of suffrage must be maintained free and untrammeled, and if that right is unlawfully denied to any part of the people of any State its representation in Congress and the Electoral College should be reduced.

Sixth.—That the Lagi lature having, pursuant to the will of the people expressed at the polls, abolished the system of contract labor in the prisons of the State, we

> Did you Suppose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flosh.

passed for the improvement of the sanitary condition of the homes of workingmen in DAVENPORT

condition of the homes of workingmen in cities.

Tenth—That we demand the strict enforcement by the national government of the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor.

Eleventh.—That we recommend legislation to foster the agricultural and dairy interests of the State and such as will prevent the adulteration of articles of food.

Twelfth.—That we favor the continuance of the Railroad Commission upon a non-partisan basis. Nominated by the New York Republicans for Governor After a Short Contest:

Gen. Carr Named for Lieutenaut-Govpartisan basis.

Thirteenth.—That in the interest of cheap transportation for the country and of reduced taxation for the people of this State we declare in favor of asking the National ernor by Acclamation, as Were Also Anson S. Wood government to assist in the improvement of the locks and the deepening of the channel of the Eric cansi under State

or Secretary of State and James W. Wadsworth for Comptroller-The Platform.

SARATOGA, N. Y., September 23.—The second day of the New York State Republican convention opened cold and stormy. During the night there were many confer-During the night there were many conferences. The Committee on Resolutions heard several delegations during the night and were held till a late hour. The chaplain of the Senate, the Rev. Dr. S. V. Leech, urged the committee to take a square and bold stand on the temperance question and recommend a constitutional amendment regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic. Some members of the committee favored the proposition, but the great majority were opposed to formulating any temperance plank.

Sixteenth.—We condemn the hypocrity of the Democratic party in pledging itself before election to civil service reform, and after election denouncing through its press and its leaders the civil service act as unconstitutional, while the National admiration removes tried and faithful public servants and replaces them with persons whose only recommendation is active and in some instances disreputable political work.

Sixteenth*.—We denounce the hypocritical pretences under which faithful Republican officers are removed on the please of the committee to take a square and bold stand on the temperance question and recommend a constitutional, while the National amendment regulating or prohibiting the liquor traffic. Some members of the committee to take a square and bold stand on the temperance question and recommend a constitutional, while the National amendment regulating traffic.

**Some members of the committee to take a square and bold stand on the temperance question and recommend a constitutional, while the National after election denouncing through its press and its leaders the civil service act as unconstitutional, while the National and replaces them with persons whose only recommendation is active and in some instances disreputable political to the present and the present a

claim to be very sanguine of his success

in his childhood. Subsequently he attended Dr. Russell's Collegiate School at Hew Haven, Conn. He has given much it attention to travel and study, and is a man of much culture and general knowledge. His father possessed large estates, the care of which has occupied his time in later years. His home is at Bath, a village that owes much to Mr. Davenport's generosity and enterprise. He is a trustee of the Davenport Female Orohan Asylum, established by his father at Bath, and also a trustee of the State Soidiers' and Sailors' Home, an institution that was located at Bath, mainly through his efforts, and to which he has given much time and money. In politics Mr. Daventon by State Senste in the fall of 1879, and re-elected in 1879, serving both terms as chairman of the Committee of Committee o

free from those terrible apprehensions and suffer-ing which formerly made my life u.iserable. Swift's Specific has done more for me in one year than all the drug store medicine prescribed by physicians did in twenty-eight years, and I most cheerfully bear this testimony of its merits. WM. R. REED. Hall County, Ga., Feb. 28, 1885. From the Dissecting Room.

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E. G. Campbell & Co., 466 Main street.
E. G. Campbell & Co., 466 Main street.
Joseph Nixon, 75 Charleston avenue.
W. E. Butt, corner of Broadway and Hernands
streets.

> Cholsea.
>
> J. J. Duffy & Co., 228 Main street.
> Mrs. C. Wagner, corner Fifth and Mill streets.
> J. N. Sutherland, 46 North Court street.
> L. D. Bonfanti, 459 Main street.
> John McMahon. Sixth street, Chelsea.
> M. H. Reilly, 57 Auction street, and 2 Second.
> John T. Dennegan, Grocer, 166 Winchester av
> Bert White, Agent, cor. Broadway and Ninth
> Patrick McGaughran, 643 Shelby street.
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> H. Rocco, grocer, 264 and 266 Hernando street
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> are not handling Fore-Proof Oil, and will bprosecuted for intringement on our trade-mari prosecuted for infringement on our trade-mark for representing or selling other oils as Fire-Proof Oil. CHESS-CARLY COMPANY.

> > o'clock noon.
> >
> > Wednesday, October 7, 1885,
> > the property described in said deed of trust, as follows, to-wit: Situated, lying and being in the county of Shelby, and State of Tennessee, being the south half of block E. fronting on Gaines stree, between Second and Third streets, in Fort Pickering. And, also, lot 38 in Park's subdivision, on the northwest corner of Carr and Davie avenues, fronting 100 feet on Carr avenue and 248 feet on Davis avenue. For a more narticular description recerce is made to said deed in trust, of record as a toresaid.
> >
> > Equity of redemy tion barred; title believed to be good, but I sell and convey as fruste only.
> >
> > U. W. Mi ier, attorney.

U. W. Mi ler, attorney. NOTICE. THE East Tennessee, Virginia and George Railroad Commany will on and after April 1985, pay, at the office of Martinad, Phelips & C. No. 34 Exchange Flace, New York, the brincing and interest to that date of the East Tenness and Georgia first mottage Sper cent. bonds, of Georgia first mo tgage oper cent. bonds, one uary 1, 1885. Interest on said bonds will a April 1, 1885. L. H. SCHWAN, Secretary.

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control.

Fourteenth:—That the improvement in the system of taxation commenced by the recent. Republican Legislature, under which large sums have been collected from sources which previously escaped taxation, should be perfected and extended so that the burden may fall equally upon all classes of property. all classes of property.

Fifteenth.—We condemn the hypocrisy of the Democratic party in pledging itself before election to civil service reform, and after election denouncing through its press and its leaders the civil service act as un-constitutional, while the National admir-istration removes tried and faithful public servants and replaces them with persons whose only recommendation is active and in some instances disreputable political

of bank holds claims against the people They bell invested in bonds and the hyperities and the second the precedition, but the first point of the second to percention, but the first point of the second to percention, but the first point of the second to percention, but the first point of the second to percention, but the first point of the second to percention, but the first point of the second to percention, but the first point of the second to percention, but the first point of the second to percention, but the first point of the second to percention to second the second to percention to the second to percention the second to percention to the second to percention the second to percention to the second to percention the second to percention to the

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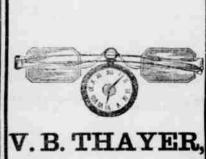
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